

## CHURCH MATTERS.

**Religious Notices.**  
**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday-school prayer-meeting, Sabbath, at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Rev. D. R. Lowie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

**WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening in Chapel parlor.

**CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).**—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

**HOPE CHURCH.**—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

**CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.**—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 a. m. High mass, 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.

**BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.**—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

**WATKINSBURG M. E. CHURCH.**—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

**ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watkinsburg).**—Rev. Daniel L. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

**GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

**REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).**—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening.

**SILVER LAKE.**—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.**—Rev. W. H. Broadhead, teacher. Held at Westminster Sunday-school rooms every Friday evening during the month of November. Commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

## LITERARY NOTES.

TEACHING AND TEACHERS, or the Sunday-School Teacher's Teaching Work and the Other Work of the Sunday-School Teacher, by H. Clay Trumbull, D.D., Editor of *The Sunday-School Times*, etc.—Philadelphia, 1884, pp. xii, 350.

No person in this country, not even excepting the Bishop of Chautauque, has had better opportunities in the preparation of a work of this kind than has Dr. Trumbull. For many years he has been the proprietor and principal editor of the most widely circulated Sunday-school periodical in the world. It is a fact that this success has been mainly due to the exertions and experience of the author of this volume, and hence we have a right to consider the present work as nearly correct as any such treatise can be made.

It is an additional charm that the book is on an entirely un denominational platform, while it is eminently evangelical in all its utterances.

The table of contents is the best review that can be offered. This shows at a glance the thoroughness of the writer and the range of topics which he discusses. Therefore the book opens with a full examination of "the teaching process." The chapter headings are a lesson in themselves: "Not all Teaching is Teaching," "Telling is not Teaching," "Hearing a Recitation is not Teaching," "What Teaching is."

The sections of the second chapter are equally brightly divided into: "Knowing (1) Whom, (2) What, (3) How, you are to teach." In subsequent sections and chapters, according to this clear and natural arrangement, we are instructed about securing the attention, making the lesson plain, getting the co-operation of the scholar and the personal preparation of the lesson in advance. In addition, Dr. Trumbull devotes much space to the art of impressing the vital truth which these lessons contain.

In the second part of the book he deals with the shaping and development of character, as this falls within the scope of the teacher's work. Particularly he presses the duty of the teacher to bring the scholar to Christ, and to help the immature character of those who have already made a profession of religion.

There is no doubt that this book is greatly needed. In it are embraced the experience of the most successful workers and

the wisest counsels of the most practical teachers. There is not a line that is the work of a crank or a hobby rider. Such people have too often affected injuriously the methods of the Sunday-school. A volume like the present does away with many doubts and difficulties which are always rising up, like unquiet ghosts, to confuse and harass the earnest but untrained teacher. If this book, with its clean attractive pages, fresh illustrations and spicy style, could only be in everybody's hands, there would be a great deal of time saved; and we think that there would also be a good many more souls directed towards the kingdom of heaven. An excellent index adds to the value of the contents—a thing not to be underrated or despised by any person who has much to do and the night coming on. S. W. D.

## The Impending Famine in Bengal.

Once more the sad news comes from India that a failure of the crops in a densely populated district is about to cause a famine. It is difficult, if not impossible, for an American to realize all the horrors implied in this bit of news. Bengal, the afflicted province, is the most densely settled portion of the peninsula. It is exactly ten years since it was thus desolated before. In 1874, it (with the adjacent province of Behar) suffered more than it would have endured in five years of desolating warfare. Its people died by millions, as 37,000,000 at least have died in India since 1837. The ties of natural affection were sundered; parents sold their children for a few shillings, to secure them a refuge and to prolong their own lives for a few weeks of hunger. Others died in the last agonies of slow starvation, while saving every morsel of food for the little mouths dependent on them. Children were collected by relief agencies, who had been reduced to living skeletons for want of food. In a word, more than all the horrors our brave sailors had to endure on the Greely expedition were inflicted on an entire population greater than that of any European kingdom, except Russia. These horrors were renewed in 1877-8 in the western parts of the peninsula, under the eyes of Miss Florence Nightingale, who declares the official figures as to the loss of life fall far below the facts.

The English rulers of India are responsible for all this. They say they are not to blame. They have given the country peace, freedom of trade, just government and equal taxation. "Under these conditions," we are told, "population has increased, because two of the Malthusian checks to its growth—war and pestilence—have been held in abeyance. Therefore the third—famine—takes a larger sweep. The country is overpopulated, and any failure of the periodical rains plunges whole provinces into ruin."

In India, as in Ireland, overpopulation is held to explain the failures of English economy. But India, like Ireland, is a food-exporting country, and therefore cannot be overpopulated. Just at the worst years of Irish famine, great quantities of food were sent out of the country, so in 1874 the export of grain and other food went on from Calcutta, the chief seaport of the afflicted province. It will be so this year also. The Hindoo produces hardly any thing but food. He has to deal with a government which collects of him twenty per cent. of his crop in taxes. This must be paid in money; not, as the old native governments were paid, in kind. He must export enough or be evicted from his holding, as no native government ever evicted him. He also must export food to pay for nearly all the manufactured goods he uses. India once was the chief manufacturing country of the world. Her delicate cotton fabrics drew the European traders to her shores as much as did her spices and her precious stones. In some parts of the country every man, woman and child was engaged in this industry, and great manufacturing cities like Decca, with its 80,000 looms, bestudded the land. Free trade has destroyed all this. English cottons have supplanted the native goods, and the country has been driven to the land alone for employment and sustenance.

Under English free trade India, like Ireland, has sunk to the bad level of uniformity in industry. Her people nearly all are engaged in raising food. By one of the strange paradoxes of political economy, it is a people so employed that invites the visit of famine. They have all their eggs in one basket, and when that falls they are undone. A manufacturing country may have a failure of its crops without scarcity reaching the famine point. It has other resources by whose means it may invoke the assistance of other countries or of districts which have a surplus of food. The Bengalee have little more than their silver ornaments to fall back upon, and when they are sold there is at the door. They cannot buy food of Madras or the Malabar provinces because they have nothing to buy with. These provinces must sell to those who have the means to buy.

It is true, there is a special income tax levied since 1877 for the creation of a famine relief fund. But this tax has been as regularly diverted from its proper object to pay the ordinary or extraordinary expenses of the Indian Government. Lord Lytton used it to pay the costs of the Afghan war! As matters stand, the East Indian Government has no surplus to expend on famine relief. It will be embarrassed by the impossibility of collecting the usual land rent from the people of the famine-stricken districts. It must probably be obliged to add the costs of famine relief to the debt of India. As this debt already amounts to \$748,000,000, and is a serious burden on the resources of an impoverished country, Indian financiers wish to avoid adding a penny to its weight. Whichever way they may turn the outlook is a wretched one. Either they will let the poor ryots die of hunger as in past famines, or they will save the lives by adding to the crushing burdens already borne both by them and by the whole people of India. Not unnaturally they are trying a compromise between the two. They have opened relief works and offer the people employment at a cent and a half a day. To such a strait has free trade finance brought this unhappy country!

And yet India must be happy and prosperous for she has all the elements which Henry George desires for any country. The land is nationalized, being the property of the government. The possibility of a

landlord is excluded by the fact that the land tax is the full amount of the rent value. There is also as Mr. George wishes, absolute free trade. On his premises the country ought to be an earthly paradise. As a matter of facts its poverty transcends even that of Ireland, and for the same reason—*The American*.

The *Journal of Inebriety* gives the results of Dr. Napier's inquiry into the nature of diet, the object of which was to solve the question of how far certain foods encouraged or prevented the craving for drink. He concluded that macaroni, heavily dried peas, and lentils antagonize in a marked degree the desire for alcohol. In the treatment of alcoholism, farinaceous foods should be used in preference to all others.

The little brother came quietly into the parlor where Mr. Featherly was making an evening call, and after looking eagerly around, remarked to his sister: "Aunt Jane is mistaken." "What is it?" his sister asked pleasantly, patting the dear little fellow on the head, while Featherly gazed at the two in wrapt admiration, "I don't see any cap," he replied, "but Aunt Jane just said that you were in the parlor setting your cap for Mr. Featherly."

God can make the grief a grace, the burden a blessing, and light up the disappointment so that it becomes the torch of hope. The rod itself shall bud and blossom and bring forth almonds, so that the very things that chasten us shall present beauty and fruit.

Why is a certain kind of window called a bay window? Because people go where they look out to see.

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With such an outlook a live newspaper which prints all the news and tells the whole truth about it is more than ever a necessity. Such a newspaper is *The Press*. It is a daily paper, published in its own office, at 25 Barclay Street, New York. The special daily edition covers the whole world, and the New York *World* covers every part of activity in European life. No paper exceeds it in all the elements which go to make up a broad, full, complete journal.

Besides being a complete newspaper, *The Press* has several special features which put it at the top. The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. The HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT, edited by Mrs. Kate Upton Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D. WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weeks, who has charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it his study, and has his hand on all the latest and best material. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, wages, unemployment, etc.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

## Order to Limit.

ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.  
 September 12, 1884.  
 John H. Bayne and George W. Way, Executors of the Estate of John H. Bayne, deceased, vs. Creditors. On application of the above named Executors it is Ordered, that the said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said deceased to bring in their claims, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Essex, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the *Bloomfield Citizen* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By C. MEYER ZULICK, Surrogate.

## Order to Limit.

ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.  
 September 12, 1884.  
 Joseph B. Kent, Executor of Hannah Gillespie, deceased, vs. Creditors. On application of the above named Executor it is Ordered, that the said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said deceased to bring in their claims, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Essex, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the *Bloomfield Citizen* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By C. MEYER ZULICK, Surrogate.

## Order to Limit.

ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.  
 September 12, 1884.  
 Morgan Kelly and Joseph D. Gallagher, Executors of John McNamara, deceased, vs. Creditors. On application of the above named Executors it is Ordered, that the said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said deceased to bring in their claims, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Essex, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the *Bloomfield Citizen* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By C. MEYER ZULICK, Surrogate.

## Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, executor of Peter Henn, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the County of Essex, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of November next.

Dated, September 28, 1884. CHARLES GILBERT.

## Executor's Sale.

To close the Estate of William S. Morris, deceased, House and Lot, Montclair, Cor. Bloomfield ave. and Orange Road (colored ranch), good investment, paying more than 10 per cent. on the price asked, viz: \$4,500, of which \$2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

House and Lot, Montclair, on Orange Road, next to corner lot south of Cross st. Lot 50x200; thoroughly drained, house 7 rooms, with heater, and pump from the well. Cheap at \$3,500, of which \$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

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